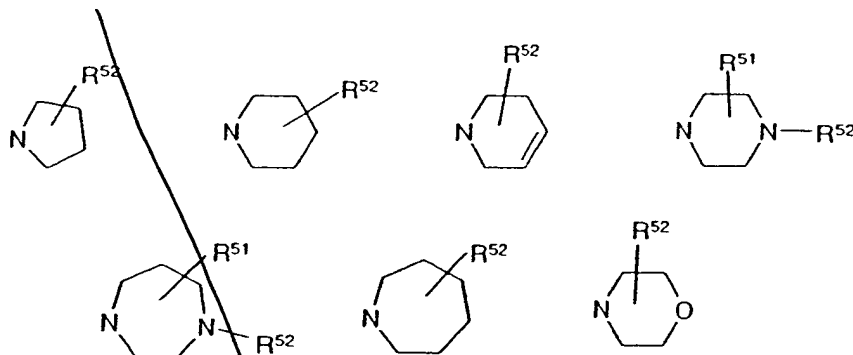


in which

- R¹ is hydrogen, or branched and unbranched C₁-C₆-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR¹¹ or a group R⁵, where R¹¹ is hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, and
- R² is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF₃, nitro, NHCOR²¹, NR²²R²³, OH, O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, O-C₁-C₄-alkylphenyl, NH₂, CH, a straight or branched C₁ to C₂-alkyl, OR²¹ or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals R²⁴, and R²¹ and R²² independently of one another are hydrogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl and R²³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or phenyl, and R²⁴ is OH, C₁-C₆-alkyl, O-C₁-C₄-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF₃, nitro or NH₂, and
- x may be 0, 1 or 2 and
- R³ is -D-(F¹)_p-(E)_q-(F²)_r-G, where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or is -E-(D)_u-(F²)_v-(G)_w, it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and if v = 0, E is imidazole, pyrrole,

C₁ comp

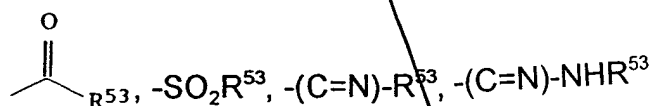
- pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine or piperidine, or R^3 is B and
- R^4 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, OH, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, or $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, where R^{41} and R^{42} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and R^{43} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl or phenyl, and
- D is S or O
- E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine and
- F^1 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl group and
- F^2 is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl group and
- p may be 0 or 1
- q may be 0 or 1, and
- r may be 0 or 1 and
- s may be 0 or 1
- u may be 0 or 1
- v may be 0 or 1
- G may be $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or



and

R^{51} is hydrogen or branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, or $(CH_2)_t$ -K and

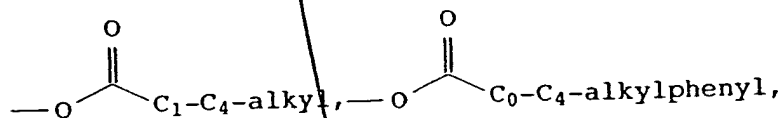
R^{52} is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl,



in which

R^{53} may be branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, where in the case of R^{52} and R^{53} , independently of one another, one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, it also being possible for the carbocycles of the radicals R^{52} and R^{53} independently of one another to carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched O - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3 , NO_2 ,

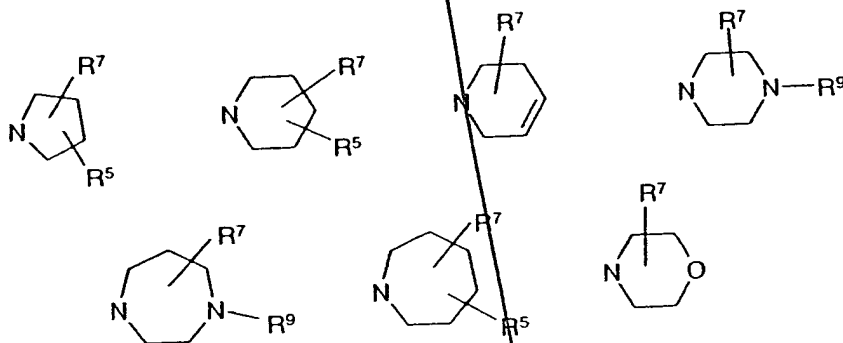
NH_2 , CN , COOH , $\text{COOC}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkylamino}$, CCl_3 , $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-dialkylamino}$, $\text{SO}_2\text{-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, SO_2phenyl , CONH_2 , $\text{CONH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, CONHphenyl , $\text{CONH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$, $\text{NHSO}_2\text{-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, $\text{NHSO}_2\text{phenyl}$, $\text{S-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$,



CHO , $\text{CH}_2\text{-O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, $\text{-CH}_2\text{O-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$, $\text{-CH}_2\text{OH}$, $\text{-SO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$, $\text{-SO-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkylphenyl}$, $\text{-SO}_2\text{NH}_2$, $\text{-SO}_2\text{NH-C}_1\text{-C}_4\text{-alkyl}$

or two radicals form a bridge $\text{-O-(CH}_2\text{)}_{1,2}\text{-O-}$,

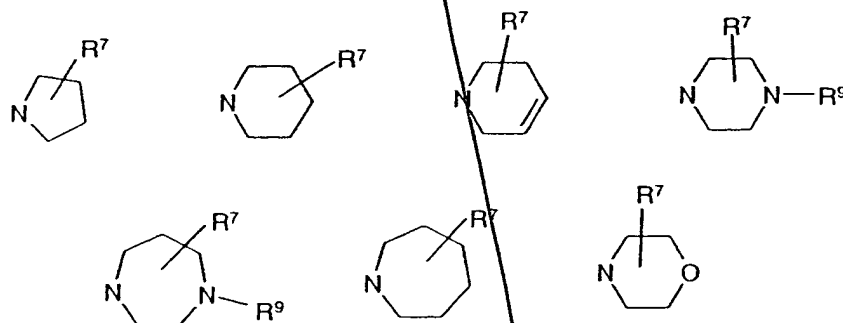
B may be



and

A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, OH , $\text{O-C}_1\text{-}$

C_4 -alkyl, $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkylphenyl, NH_2 , branched and unbranched C_1-C_6 -alkyl, CN, or $NH-CO-R^{33}$, where R^{33} is hydrogen, C_1-C_4 -alkyl or phenyl and
 t is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4 and
 K is a phenyl optionally having at most two substituents on the ring, R^{k1} and/or R^{k2} are any of the radicals defined for R^{41} and R^{42} , respectively, or $NH-C_1-C_4$ -alkylphenyl, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1,2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical C_1-C_6 -alkyl, or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an alkyl radical C_1-C_6 -alkyl, and
 R^5 may be hydrogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, or NR_7R_9 and



and

R^7 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkylphenyl, or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{71} , and
 R^{71} is OH, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, or NH_2 , and

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R^8 is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, or C_1 - C_4 -alkylphenyl, it also being possible for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals R^{81} , and R^{81} is OH, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF_3 , nitro, or NH_2 and R^9 is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be substituted in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CN, CF_3 , or SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

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2 (twice amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which

R^1 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, $NH-CO-R^{21}$, OR^{21} , where R^{21} and R^{22} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{23} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

R^3 is $-O-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{31})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$, where

R^{31} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH and $O-C_1$ - C_4 -alkyl,

m, o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

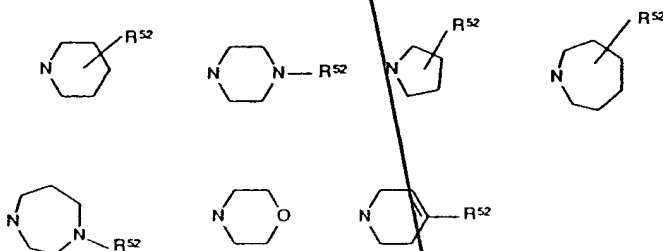
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$ $NH-CO-R^{43}$ OR^{41} where

R^{41} and R^{42} are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

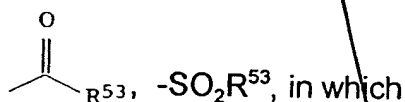
G is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the following radicals



where

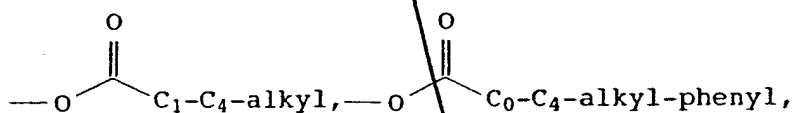
R^{51} is hydrogen and branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, and

R^{52} is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl phenyl,



R^{53} is branched or unbranched $O-C_1$ - C_6 -alkyl, phenyl, branched or unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, where one hydrogen in the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl

~~radical in R^{52} and R^{53} are, independently of one another, optionally substituted by one of the following radicals: OB, O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl and phenyl, where the carbocycles of the R^{52} and R^{53} radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , CN, $COOH$, $COOC_1$ - C_4 -alkyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, CCl_3 , C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, SO_2 - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, SO_2 phenyl, $CONH_2$, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $CONH$ phenyl, $CONH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, $NHSO_2$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $NBSO_2$ phenyl, S- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl,~~



~~CHO, CH_2 -O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-CH_2$ O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, $-CH_2OH$, $-SO$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-SO$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl-phenyl, SO_2NH_2 , $-SO_2NH$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and two radicals form a bridge $-O-(CH_2)_{1,2}-O-$,~~

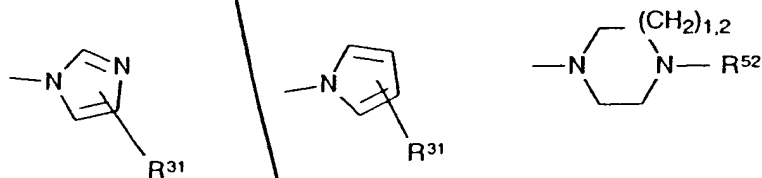
~~or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.~~

~~3 (twice amended) A compound of the formula I or II as claimed in claim 1 in which~~

~~R^1 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR^{11} or a group R^5 , where R^{11} is hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and~~

R^2 is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, nitro, CF_3 , CN, $NR^{22}R^{23}$, $NH-CO-R^{21}$, OR^{21} , where R^{21} and R^{22} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

R^3 is



and

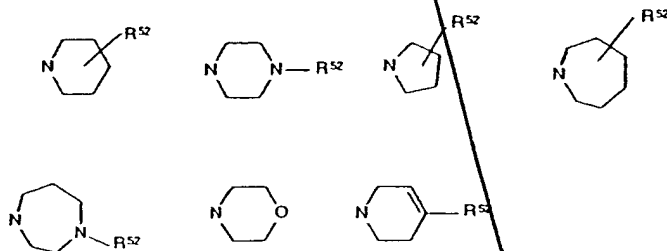
R^{31} is hydrogen, CHO and $-(CH_2)_o-(CHR^{32})_m-(CH_2)_n-G$, where R^{32} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH and O- C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, m, o independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

R^4 is hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, $NR^{41}R^{42}$, $NH-CO-R^{43}$, OR^{41} , where

R^{41} and R^{42} independently of one another are hydrogen or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and

R^{43} is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or phenyl, and

G is $NR^{51}R^{52}$ or one of the radicals below



where

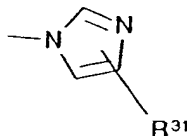
R^{51} is hydrogen and branched and unbranched and C_1 - C_6 -alkyl and

R^{52} is hydrogen, $COCH_3$, $CO-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, $COCF_3$, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the C_1 - C_6 -alkyl radical to be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1 - C_4 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, $O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, CN, $SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl,

or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

7. (amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1 where

(i) for R^3 being



R^{31} is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p-G$, where

p is 1 or 2 and

(ii) for R^3 being

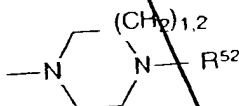


R^{31} is hydrogen or $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$, where

p is 1 or 2 and

R^{52} may be hydrogen, branched and unbranched C_1-C_6 -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the C_1-C_6 -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O- C_1-C_4 -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched and unbranched C_1-C_4 -alkyl, nitro, amino, C_1-C_4 -alkylamino, C_1-C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O- C_1-C_4 -alkyl, CN, $SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl;

and (iii) for R^3 being



nitro, amino, C_1-C_4 -alkylamino, C_1-C_4 -dialkylamino, OH, O- C_1-C_4 -alkyl, CN, $SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl.

8. (amended) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where R^3 is $O-(CH_2)_p-G$ with p equal to 2, 3 or 4.